

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms

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aphy with the displaced part of a ridge shutting in the ravine or canyon. (shad-a,rij)

[MECH ENG] A back-and-forth motion of a machine continues to face in one direction. [NUCLEO] See sub-text. A device on a loom that moves filling yarns in the warp yarns during weaving. (shad-al)

bombing [ORD] Bombing of objectives, utilizing two a bomber formation bombs its target, flies on to its second loads, and returns to its home base, again bombing a required (shad-al, bam-ing)

box [TEXT] 1. A case on a loom at either end of the shed the shutter after it has been moved through the shed. apparatus for quick-access storage of shuttles containing ends of various colors. (shad-al, bak)

car [MIN ENG] An electrically propelled vehicle on uses or caterpillar treads used to transfer raw materials, coal and ore, from loading machines in trackless areas to the main transportation system. (shad-al, kar)

conveyor [MECH ENG] Any conveyor in a self-constructing movable in a defined path parallel to the flow material. (shad-al, kon, va-er)

vector [MOL BIO] A deoxyribonucleic acid vectorable in two different organisms, and therefore able to foreign nucleic acids between two different hosts. Also as bifunctional vector. (shad-al, vek-tor)

ing [ENG] A movement involving two or more trips or trips by the same motor vehicles between two points. (al-ij)

man phenomenon [IMMUNOL] A type of local sensitivity in the skin in which a preparatory injection of the skin is followed by an intravenous injection of the same endotoxin 24 hours later, producing immediate neutrophils and thrombopenia with the development of leukocyte thrombi with subsequent hemorrhage. (shwor-ma-nen)

silicon.

International System of units

screen image buffer

method [MECH] An accurate and useful method for of trajectories of high-velocity missiles with low angles of departure; basic assumptions are that the specific density anywhere on the trajectory is approximately constant, and the angle of departure is less than about 30 degrees. (shad-al, methad)

rock. A petrologic term for the silica- and alumina-rich rock layers of the earth's crust; gives rise to granite. The bulk of the continental blocks is silic. Also known as silic layer. (sil, al)

itis [MED] Inflammation of a salivary gland. (sil, al, itis)

saliva [PHARM] A drug producing a flow of saliva. (sal, i)

sugar [BIOCHEM] Any of a family of amino sugars, containing or more carbon atoms, that are nitrogen- and oxygenated acyl derivatives of neuraminic acid; as compounds, polysaccharides, and mucoproteins, they are distributed in bacteria and in animal tissues. (sil'alik)

gram [MED] Roentgenogram of a salivary duct system injection of an opaque medium. (sil'al-a, gram)

graphy [MED] Radiographic examination of a salivary duct following injection of an opaque substance into its duct. (sil'al-a, graf-ee)

calculus [PATH] A salivary calculus. (sil'al-a, lith)

calculus [MED] The presence of salivary calculi. (sil'al, kalkyus)

acid [BIOCHEM] An acid mucopolysaccharide containing as the acid component. (sil'al-a, myus-on)

blow [ENG] In the plastics industry, the blow molding of more parts of a product in a single blow, then apart. (sil'a, mez, blö)

connection [ENG] A Y-shaped standpipe installed on the ground outside a building to provide two inlet connections for fire hoses to the standpipes and to the sprinkler system. (sil'a, mez, nek-shon)

twins [MED] Viable conjoined twins. (sil'a, mez, twins)

amicyclone See Siberian high (sil'bir-ön, ant)

Siberian high [METEOROL] An area of high pressure which forms over Siberia in winter, and which is particularly apparent on mean charts of sea-level pressure; centered near lake Baikal. Also known as Siberian anticyclone. (sil'bir-ön, hi)

Siberian tick typhus [MED] A relatively benign, rash- and eschar-producing spotted-fever-like disease in northern Asia, caused by *Rickettsia siberica*; transmitted by four species of *Dermacentor* and two of *Haemaphysalis*. (sil'bir-ön, tik, tif-ös)

silberite [MINERAL] A violet-red or purplish lithium variety of tourmaline. (sil'bi, ri)

silber See sebkha. (sil'bi, ri)

sibling rivalry [PSYCH] Competition between siblings for parental love, or for some other recognition. (sil'bi, ri, val-ri)

Silaginidae [INV ZOO] A family of pogonophores in the order Athecanephria. (sil'a, gli-na, de)

SIC See dialectic constant

sickle [AOR] The cutting mechanism of a binder, reaper, or combine. [DES ENG] A hand tool consisting of a hooked metal blade with a short handle, used for cutting grain or other agricultural products. [TEXT] A hooked arm for guiding the thread in a spinning mule. (sik-el)

Sickle [ASTRON] A group of six stars in the constellation Leo that outline the head of the lion. (sik-el)

sickle-cell anemia [MED] A chronic, hereditary hemolytic and thrombotic disorder in which hypoxia causes the erythrocyte to assume a sickle shape; occurs in individuals homozygous for sickle-cell hemoglobin trait. Also known as sickle-cell disease. (sik-el, sel, a-ne-mi-a)

sickle-cell disease See sickle-cell anemia. (sik-el, sel, di, zez)

sickle-cell hemoglobin [PATH] The hemoglobin found in sickle-cell anemia, differing in electrophoretic mobility and other physicochemical properties from normal adult hemoglobin. Also known as hemoglobin S. (sik-el, sel, hē-ma, glō-bōn)

sicklerite [MINERAL] (Li,Mn)(PO₄) A dark-brown mineral composed of hydrous lithium manganese phosphate occurring in cleavable masses. (sik'le, ri)

silica [INV ZOO] The cone-shaped chitinous skeleton of the first zooid of a graptolite colony. (sik-ya-le)

SID See sudden ionospheric disturbance

side [MATH] One of the line segments that bound a polygon. (sid)

side arms [ORD] Weapons that are worn at the side or in the belt when not in use; examples are the bayonet, automatic pistol, and revolver. (sid, armz)

sideband [ELECTROMAG] 1. The frequency band located either above or below the carrier frequency, within which fall the frequency components of the wave produced by the process of modulation. 2. The wave components lying within such bands. (sid, band)

sideband interference See adjacent-channel interference. (sid, band, in-ter, firens)

sideband splash See adjacent-channel interference. (sid, band, splash)

side bar [ENG] A bar on which molding pins are carried; operated from outside the mold. (sid, bär)

side-boom dredge [NAV ARCH] A dredge that carries the discharge in a discharge pipe hung from a boom, a distance of from 200 to 500 feet (60 to 150 meters) directly to port or starboard of the vessel, and there discharges into the atmosphere, dropping vertically from a height of about 50 feet (15 meters) onto the surface of the sea. (sid, bum, drej)

side canyon [GEOG] A ravine or other valley smaller than a canyon, through which a tributary flows into the main stream. (sid, kan-yon)

side-centered lattice [CRYSTAL] A type of centered lattice that is centered on the side faces only. (sid, sent-er-d, lad-as)

side chain [ORG CHEM] A grouping of similar atoms (two or more, generally carbons, as in the ethyl radical, C₂H₅—) that branches off from a straight-chain or cyclic (for example, benzene) molecule. Also known as branch; branched chain. (sid, chān)

side-channel spillway [CIV ENG] A dam spillway in which the initial and final flow are approximately perpendicular to each other. Also known as lateral flow spillway. (sid, chan-al, spil, wā)

side circuit [COMMUN] One of the circuits arranged to derive a phantom circuit. (sid, sər-kət)